

Stroud Urban District
Council.

52nd
ANNUAL REPORT

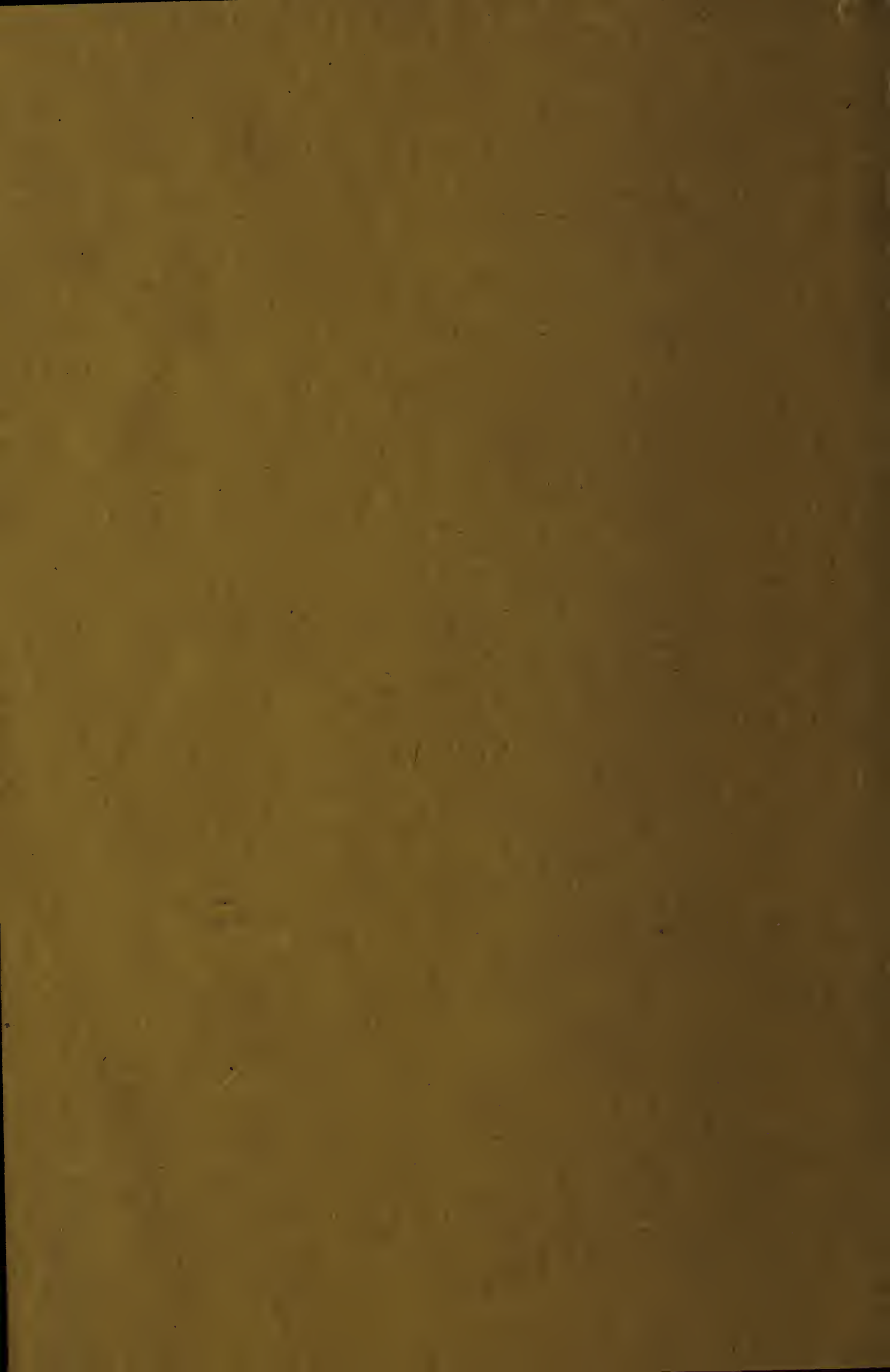
of the

Medical Officer of Health.
(Reginald Green, M.D., D.Hy., D.P.H.).

1925.

STROUD.

Printed by Geo. H. James & Owen, Ltd., Russell Street.



Stroud Urban District.



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH, 1925,

The present Report is by direction of the Ministry of Health, a survey one, and deals with the progress of the district during the last 5 years.

General Statistics.

Area (acres) : 1168.

Population (1921) : 8543.

Number of inhabited houses : 2036.

Number of separate families : 2086.

Rateable value : £43,433.

Sum repaesented by a penny rate, £181.

The population was estimated at 8577 persons at the middle of the year, compared with 8614 in 1924 and 8543 at 1921 census.

The inhabited houses at the census were 2036 and the number of families 2086, so that in 50 houses there were two families living and these houses may or may not be legally over-crowded. Probaby by this time a large proportion of the second families have got houses of their own. In a town like Stroud where female labour is in so much demand there are usually many more females than males, the numbers being 3740 males to 4803 females.

In regard to occupations of the residents there are 699 makers of clothes, 301 textile workers, 319 metal workers, 125 wood workers, 301 transport workers, 415 in commercial operations, and 510 domestic employees.

Factory work does not lead to a healthy condition and renders the workers prone to infectious complaints, including more especially tuberculosis.

Births and Birth Rates.

The births registered in the district was 129, but of these 2 were non-residents, there being 127 nett births, 61 males and 66 females (including 4 illegitimate births), the same as in 1924.

The annual birth rate was 14·8 per 1000, compared with 15·1 in 1924 and a five year's average of 17·6. The birth rate has been steadily declining since 1920 when it was 23·7 per 1000, this being however a post war "boom year." The birth rate in England and Wales was 18·3 per 1000. The present rate is the lowest since the war and is accounted for by a low marriage rate, a housing shortage, and birth restriction.

	Popu- lation	Births		Deaths		Infantile Mortality	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	
1875—80	7320	248	33.9	158	21.6	40	161
1881—5	8296	256	30.83	157	18.9	39	152
1886—90	9580	260	27.1	147	15.3	23	127
1891—5	9663	240	24.8	156	16.1	33	136
1896—1900	9327	213	22.8	140	15.0	29	135
1901—5	9976	183	20.2	125	13.8	20	108
1906—10	8886	171	19.2	125	14.1	18	103
1911—15	8607	159	18.0	131	15.1	12	77
1916—20	7698	141	17.5	119	15.4	10	56
1921	8590	154	18.0	91	10.6	4	26
1922	8552	133	15.5	118	13.8	10	75
1923	8565	136	16.0	108	12.6	5	36
1924	8614	130	15.1	134	15.4	7	53
1925	8577	127	14.8	122	14.2	11	86

Deaths and Death Rates.

The deaths certified were 122, and of these 59 were males and 63 females. This equals an annual death rate of 14.2 per 1000 compared with 15.4 in 1924, and a 5 year's average of 13.4 per 1000.

The death rate for females is considerably lower than the male rate as there are so many more female residents.

Compared with 1924 there are more infant deaths, less deaths at ages 1—25, and less deaths at ages over 45 years. There were 91 deaths at ages over 45, compared with 108 in 1924.

The death rate for England and Wales was 12.2. One death was due to Encephalitic Lethargica ; 4 to Influenza, 9 to Stroke, 5 to Tuberculosis ; 15 to Cancer ; 15 to Respiratory diseases ; 20 to Heart Disease ; 5 to Kidney Disease ; 4 to Suicide ; and 3 to Injuries.

The mortality from Tuberculosis was much lower than in 1924, and the same applies to Cancer. There were more deaths from Heart Diseases. The population consists of about 10 per cent. at ages over 65 years, the same proportion as in the Rural District, and in the latter area an allowance is made to account for the large proportion of old people. If this fraction which is $\frac{1}{799}$ is applied to the Urban death rate it works out at 11.3 per 1000, which is a much more favourable rate.

Infant Mortality.

Eleven babies died, 6 males and 5 females, equal to an annual infantile death rate of 86 per 1000 live births, compared with 53 in 1924 and a five year's average of 48 per 1000. The current rate is the highest for any year since 1919. Of the total deaths, 6 occurred at under 1 week, and 10 at ages under 1 month, whereas in 1924 only 2 were under a month. No less than 5 deaths were due to congenital defects and 3 to premature birth.

The only way to combat deaths from these causes is by the ante-natal clinic in which the health of the mother is attended to before the child is born. It is one thing to establish a clinic and another thing to get the mothers to attend.

Two deaths were due to Marasmus and one to Pneumonia. The infant death rate for England and Wales was 75, lower than the local rate. One infant that died was illegitimate, giving a high illegitimate death rate of 250 per 1000 live births.

Health Services.

The Joint Isolation Hospital is at Cashes Green, in the Rural area, and there are 4 pavillions for acute infectious diseases, 1 administrative block, laundry and disinfection block, and tuberculosis open air pavilion.

The number of patients that can be isolated is 56, and 5 separate diseases can be dealt with at one time. There is also a Small pox Hospital at Bisley, which will deal with 20 patients. There is the Standish House Sanatorium managed by the County, and beds for late male cases of tuberculosis at the Gloucester Isolation Hospital. There is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers and their infants, in addition to the Union Infirmary.

A Red Cross Motor Ambulance is used regularly in Stroud and neighbourhood and a Horse Ambulance is still in use at the Isolation Hospital. There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary, at the General Hospital on Mondays and a Venereal Clinic twice a week in the evening, both under the County. Arrangements have been made for the treatment of school children who attend at the Hospital Out-Patients department.

The Child Welfare Centre under a voluntary committee of ladies meets weekly at the Corn Hall. Owing to the large room being let to the labour bureau, this Centre has been run under great difficulties owing to overcrowding.

The large hall has been lent on occasion, but as a rule it could not be obtained. A new labour office is now under construction so that before long the Centre will again have the large hall.

The Centre has been very successful, and during the year 2742 children attended and 181 special examinations were made by the doctor. Addresses by specialists were given every fortnight and the babies were specially examined by a visiting medical man who reported favourably on their condition. The Stroud Nursing Association provides nurses for the care of the sick and there is a school and Tuberculosis nurse supplied by the County who devotes her whole time to this work. There are no visiting nurses for cases of infectious disease.

The analysis of water and also under the Foods and Drugs Acts is carried out by the County Analyst.

There are no local acts but the majority of adoptive Health Acts have been adopted by the Council.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.—WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply of the district is in the hands of the Council and there are two supplies, an upper and a lower. The upper is an upland spring supply gathered from a large area of grass land, which is practically not inhabited. The lower is from a deep spring called Gainey's Well.

Owing to the rainfall being fairly ample the supply was a good one during the year, but as a rule it is only turned on for a few hours a day. All the houses owners are now being made to supply storage cisterns as in the past the majority of the users had not water for a good part of the day.

Four analyses of the water were made by the County Analyst, who regarded the water as very hard but on the whole of good quality.

Where water is not under constant pressure in the mains, there is always a danger of leakage from a defective sewer in the vicinity.

A new storage reservoir was made in 1922, and now the total storage is 4,000,000 gallons. Arrangements have been made with the Chalford Water Company to supply water for Pagan Hill district for 8 months in the year. There are three streams that come through the area, all of which are to a certain extent polluted, but the trades pollution is very much less than it was. During the year samples were taken from the Stroud Water low down, and were found of poor quality.

The drainage of Bowbridge and Caincross ends of the district were under consideration, but nothing has been done so far. Three houses were newly connected with the sewer and 28 w.c's supplied with flushing cisterns.

Improvements have been carried out at the sewage works, which should show an improved effluent.

The refuse is removed once a week or taken to the destructor where it is cremated. A new closed dust cart has been instituted which is a great sanitary improvement, and should be followed by the obligatory provision of proper sanitary dust bins.

Privies and similar contrivances are emptied by the occupiers of the houses. There are practically no privies extant in the drained area of the district.

No less than 984 feet of new drains were laid, 41 drains tested, and 43 gullies fixed.

Sanitary Inspection.

The Sanitary Inspector made 3983 visits during the year, and of these 1609 were in connection with house inspection, 816 miscellaneous visits, 536 visits to slaughterhouses, 260 to foodshops, 263 *re* infectious diseases, 142 in regard to water, supply and 42 connected with rat suppression. There were received 38 complaints of nuisance and 109 were brought before the Sanitary Committee. There were 96 nuisances abated. 63 preliminary and 6 statutory notices were served. No legal proceedings were necessary.

Smoke Abatement.

There were 10 observations made of smoke from 2 factories in the area, and notices were served on the owners to abate the nuisance caused by the emission of black smoke. One factory has installed a gas engine and the other is using better coal, the result in each case is a great improvement.

Rat Suppression.

The Inspector has paid 47 visits in regard to the suppression of rats and 430 baits were laid down, a number of these being placed in the sewers and sewage works. This is a very important duty as the cost of rat feeding throughout the country runs into millions a year.

There are only 3 lodging houses on the register and to them 45 visits have been made. They were kept in a cleanly condition and lime-washed periodically.

The 14 registered bakehouses were visited on 42 occasions and were found in a good state.

The majority of bakers now deliver their bread in motor vans which are much more sanitary than the old horse vans. The present day baker's bread is much too white in texture and does not contain many of the health-giving properties of the original wheat.

There are 5 dairies, 9 cowsheds, and 7 milkshops on the register, and to these 26 visits were made. Most of the milk comes from the Rural area, there being 33 milk purveyors in the town.

The Council is now carrying out the Food and Drugs Act and during the year 3 samples of milk were taken and sent to the County Analyst. One was up to the standard and two were lacking slightly in non-fatty solids but not sufficiently for any action at law.

There were 35 inspections of factories and 32 of workshops 2 written notices were sent in regard to the former, and 5 in regard to the latter. Want of cleanliness was found in 3 instances and other nuisance in one case and defective sanitary appliances in 5 places.

No lists of outworkers were received. This class of labour is becoming much less common as factories are being enlarged and brought up-to-date.

There are 10 canal boats on the register and 14 visits were made to the canal but only 6 boats were found and inspected. No defects or necessity for cleansing or disinfection were discovered. The canal traffic is becoming less and less and few families are now carried.

The schools of the district are practically all very hygienic, with good out-offices and are all connected to the sewer.

The least sanitary school is shortly being moved to a new one in the Cainscross Road,

Infectious School Conditions.

Mumps	..	..	..	..	106
Measles	..	..	..	..	26
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	13
Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	32
Ringworm	:	..	..	..	33
Other Skin Diseases	..	..	..	..	22

Mumps were very prevalent and 106 cases were reported from the schools. This disease is a very mild one, but very infectious and with a long incubation period. There was an average of 6 cases only during the preceding 5 years.

Only 26 cases of measles were reported whereas 207 occurred in the schools in 1924. The district was practically clear of measles for 3 years before this, but in 1920 there were 61 cases. This disease is epidemic every 3 or 4 years. Thirteen cases of Whooping Cough were notified compared with 48 in 1924 and 31 in the 2 previous years. For the 2 years before that only 4 cases were known. There were 32 cases of Chicken Pox, as to an average of 23 for last 5 years. Ringworm was rather prevalent, 33 cases being reported, most of these being treated at the General Hospital.

The children in the schools were medically inspected at certain ages during the year, and a number were sent to Hospital for treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, throat and nose. The number of children with enlarged tonsils and adenoids is now very much reduced, with a corresponding gain in health.

Housing.

There is still a shortage of houses in the district but the Council is doing its best to remedy it. During the year houses were begun in the Stratford Road, and arrangements are under consideration for the building of 28 more in that road and also for erection of houses in Spider Lane. One or two overcrowded houses were found these being due to extra large families, small income, and small houses. This kind of family is not welcomed by houseowners and it is practically impossible for them to procure larger houses at the present time. A number of the houses are old and the chief cause of unfitness is general dilapidation with old type sanitary fittings.

The more modern houses are of brick which if not picturesque, is useful. In regard to unfitness of houses no special blame can be put on to either owner or tenant, as old age is the chief factor. The bulk of the houses are on the town water supply and on the sewer, but in a number of cases surface wells are in use. ✓

There are no bye-laws in regard to houses let in lodgings, or tents, boats, etc., although the latter are troublesome at times.

All the household refuse is collected and burnt at the destructor.

There were 9 houses completed and of these 5 were given state assistance on the terms agreed to by the Council.

There were 329 houses inspected under the Housing Acts, compared with 266 in 1924, and an average of 150 for the last 5 years. The number recorded under the Housing Regulations was 199. No houses were considered unfit for habitation but 19 needed certain repairs to make them reasonably habitable. On informal notice under the Housing Acts, 18 houses were put into order and formal notices were served in regard to 17 houses, 14 of these being rendered fit by owners. Under the Public Health Acts 23 notices were served, and the owners put 21 into habitable condition. No representations were made as to closing orders, but one house was demolished under a demolition order. No unhealthy areas were dealt with.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	329
Number of Dwelling-houses which were inspected and recored under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910	199
Number of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	0
Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	19
Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.	
Notices of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. Action under Statutory Powers.	18
A Proceeding under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning Act, 1919 Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of Notices were served requiring repairs	17
Number of Dwelling-houses which were rendered fit by owners	14
Proceedings under Public Health Acts	
Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	23
Number of Dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied— (a) by owners	21
Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909	
Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
Number of Dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the Dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
Number of Dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of De- molition Orders, 1919	1

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

The supply of milk is from the town dairies and also from numerous dairy farms in the Rural area, which bring the milk round once a day, in the morning. The milk is of average quality and the purveyors in many cases take round the milk uncooled owing to a foolish demand for warm milk. The milk is strained, more or less, but many of the cows are dirty and liquid manure passes through the strainers.

No local action is taken as to tubercular milk but the testing of the cows is in the hands of the County Council.

No graded milk is purchased or sold in the area, but one firm which applied for a license has discontinued its sale. Infants not fed on the breast are fed on ordinary milk which is usually unclean and possibly containing Tubercular Bacilla.

There are 7 slaughter-houses in the town, 6 being licensed annually and the other a registered place.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

	January		December
	1920	1925	1925
Registered	5	6	6
Licensed	1	1	1

The bye-laws about the keeping of the places in a sanitary condition have been well carried out.

The Council adopted the model bye-laws of the Ministry of Health by which all animals must be killed by the humane method.

The new meat regulations came into force in April. These regulations deal with the inspection of all animals slaughtered, the protection of meat from contamination during sale and transport. Copies of the regulations were distributed to the various butchers and food sellers who now have all put in glass windows where open fronts existed previously. All food shops were also visited and instructions given to the occupiers.

There were slaughtered 1494 carcasses and all these were thoroughly inspected according to the instructions of the Ministry of Health, the glands all being carefully examined.

Only one meat stall is carried on in the town. All carcasses have been inspected since the regulations came into force and 1986 pounds have been condemned as unfit for food. These include carcasses of a cow, bullock and pig, 57 diseased livers and various other organs.

Food Poisoning Cases.

A severe outbreak of food poisoning occurred in the Middle Hill during the summer and this attacked 4 members of one family and a male friend who lived some miles away. Apparently the cause was home cooked brawn, made from a sheep's head, which had been bought at the butchers and the brawn consumed the same evening. The brawn had been kept in a hot larder which had no ventilation.

The sufferers had acute sickness and diarrhoea with very high temperatures, and a specimen of the faeces were sent to the Ministry of Health.

A germ which is often found in these cases was discovered.

All the patients recovered after most severe illness, which speaks well for the arduous attention given to them by their doctor.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

The epidemic of Scarlet Fever which began at the end of 1924 continued during the year and 108 cases were notified. Of these 95 were at school age, 1 was under it, and 12 were adults.

A special report dealing with the outbreak was presented to the Council in the early summer and a copy sent to the Ministry of Health. Owing to the Hospital being overcrowded a large number of cases had to be treated at home, and in several instances secondary cases occurred owing to poor isolation. Of the total cases 59 were removed to Hospital or less than 50 per cent.

In 11 households 2 cases occurred, in 8 there were 3 cases and in 1 family 4 were notified. The disease was specially prevalent in the upper part of the town and in Summer Street, most of the houses had cases in them, One death occurred in a home-treated case probably with a complication of Diphtheria.

Four return cases from Hospital were reported which is about the usual average for such cases. This complaint has been practically absent from Stroud for 9 years, and during that time a juvenile population has grown up, none of whom were protected from Fever by previous attacks.

Only 25 cases were reported in the 5 years 1920-24 so that the average is a very low one. Two cases were apparently infected in the General Hospital.

During the year no less than 368 patients were admitted to Hospital, including 222 cases of Scarlet Fever, 120 of Diphtheria and 23 of Tuberculosis. There were discharged 225 cases of Scarlet Fever, 103 of Diphtheria, 211 of Tuberculosis. Twelve patients died from Diphtheria and 9 from Tuberculosis, there being no deaths from Scarlet Fever. As most of the fatal Diphtheria cases were either laryngeal or had been ill for some days on admission, the death rate of 10 per cent. is not at all a high one.

Isolation Hospital.

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric	Others	Tuberculosis
Admissions	222	120	2	3	23
Discharges	225	103	2	3	11
Deaths	0	12	0	0	9
In Hospital Dec. } 31, 1925 }	19	5	0	0	10
Urban Cases	49	11	0	0	. 0

Diphtheria was not prevalent, but 13 cases were notified, only 2 being at school age. Of the total 5 girls worked at one factory in the town and two at other factories.

Eleven of the cases were treated in hospital and 1 death occurred this being a young woman who was not at all robust.

Several visits were made to the factory affected and leaflets of instructions were distributed among the workers.

The average number of cases during 5 years was 11.

Fifteen cases of Pneumonia were notified 11 being children and 5 adults. As 7 deaths occurred it does not appear that the compulsory notification of this disease is being well carried out.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified after death, the patient being a school girl living in Tower Hill, this case died in the General Hospital. No history of infection could be traced.

One case of Erysipelas was notified.

No cases of Enteric Fever were known of but 1 death occurred of a former resident then in the County Mental Hospital.

The specimens of throat secretion in cases of Diphtheria, blood in doubtful Enteric cases, and of sputum in Tuberculosis are examined at the Bristol University and full advantage is now taken of this great assistance to diagnosis.

No work has been done in regard to Schick or Dick tests. A cleansing station has been established for school children in Stroud. A steam disinfecter is in use at the Isolation Hospital, but is seldom used for outside sterilisation. No small pox has occurred and no special vaccinations have been found necessary.

Tuberculosis.

There were only 6 new cases of this disease discovered and in each case the respiratory organs were affected. The patients were all adults aged from 15—65 years. The average for the previous 5 years was 8 cases per year. Five deaths occurred which strongly suggests that a number of cases are not discovered either due to non-notification or to no doctor being called in. Five males and 1 female adult were notified, and 4 males and 1 female died during the year. Three patients received sanatorium treatment. Most of the other cases on the register, which now number about 48, attend

at more or less frequent intervals the Tuberculosis Clinic held at the General Hospital under the County Council. A large number of possible Pre-Tubercular children are now being treated both at the Clinic and at the Standish House. In this way it is hoped to immunise them against the disease as in many instances they have been exposed to infection for years. No action has been found necessary so far in regard to the employment of tubercular persons in the milk trade and no instance of compulsory removal to a sanatorium of a patient insufficiently isolated at home has taken place although this latter is a very valuable section of the recent Public Health Act.

Venereal Disease.

Clinics are held at the General Hospital twice weekly, in the evenings, under the County Council. These diseases are undoubtedly declining rapidly since the end of the war.

No cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. An average number of one case per annum has been notified during the previous 5 years.

TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and 5 previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT			
		Un-corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	of Non-Residents registered in the District	of Residents not registered in the District	Under 1 Year of Age		At all Ages	
			Num-ber	Rate					Nubmer	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	Number	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1920	8,303	201	167	23.7	153	18.4	43	12	10	50	122	14.6
1921	8,590	161	154	18.0	129	15.0	45	7	4	26	91	10.6
1922	8,552	141	133	15.5	162	18.9	54	12	10	75	118	13.8
1923	8,565	136	136	16.0	154	18.0	50	4	5	36	108	12.6
1224	8,614	136	130	15.1	178	20.6	57	13	7	53	134	15.4
1925	8,577	129	127	14.8	164	19.1	55	13	11	86	122	14.2

Area of District in Acres, (exclusive of area covered by water), 1,168. Total Population at all ages, 8,590 (1921.)
 Number of inhabited houses, 2,036. Average number of persons per house, 4.2 (At Census of 1921.)

Institutions within the District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District : { Stroud General Hospital.
 Stroud Poor Law Inst.

Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District : { Gloucester County Asylum.
 Standish House Sanatorium.
 Gloucester Royal Infirmary.
 Stroud Joint Isolation Hospital,

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundry) ..	35	2	
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report) ..	32	5	
Total	67	7	

2.—Defects Found.

Particulars	Number of Defects		Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :</i>			
Want of cleanliness	3	3	
Want of Fire Escape			
Other nuisances	1	1	
Sanitary accommodat'n unsuitable or defective	5	5	
Total	9	9	

3.—Other Matters

Home Work : Lists received, 6 ; Outworkers, 28 ; Notified by H.M. Inspector. Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector, 3 ; Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—technically in use at the end of the year 3.

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1925.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED								TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.				NO. OF CASE RE-MOVED TO HOSPITAL		
	At Ages—Years.								STROUT	UPLANDS	HOSPITAL	UNION	STROUT	UPLANDS	TOTAL
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	67 and upwards							
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	3	5	1		1	1	3	1	15	1	1	1		1
Pneumonia	15			2							2	1			
Diphtheria (including	13	1	1	2	9	1			11	11			11		11
Membranous Group	108	1	17	78	7	5			103	103	1		49		49
Scarlet Fever	6				2	2	2		6	6			3		3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis															
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1							1	1	1					
Erysipelas															
Total	144	4	23	83	18	9	3	4	137	7	4	1	64		64

Isolation Hospital—Stroud Joint Isolation Hospitals, Cainscross and Bisley.
Sanatorium—Standish House (County Council).

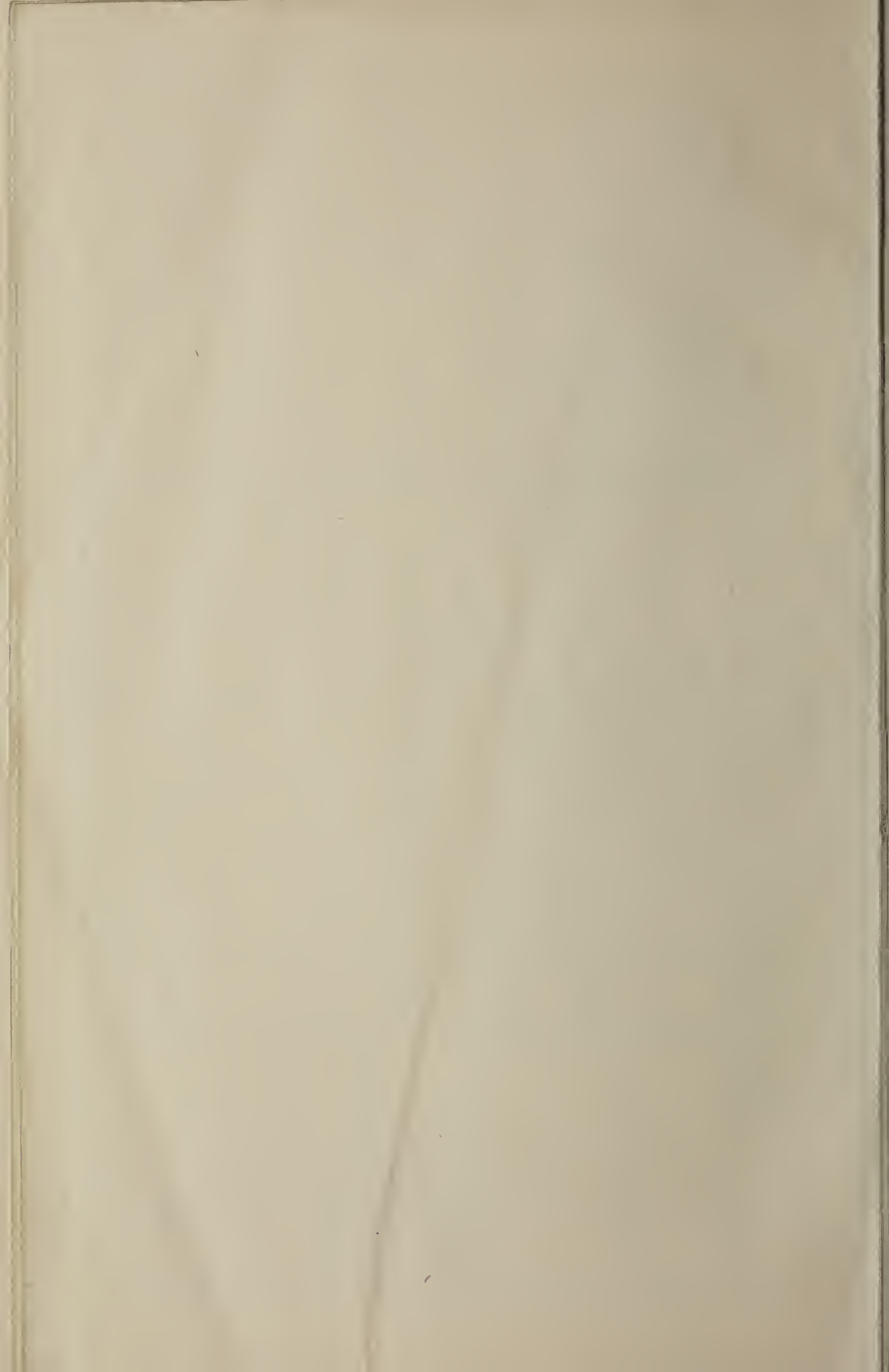


TABLE III. DEATHS.—Stroud Urban District Council.
Year ending December 31st, 1925

Causes of Death	All Ages	Under 1	1—2	2—5	5—15	15—25	25—45	45—65	65 and upward		Uplands	Work-house	Hospital	Non--Residents
All causes. Uncertified														
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Diphtheria	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	..	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc. ..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	1	3	1	1	3
Arterio Sclerosis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	5	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Scarlet Fever.. ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer, malignant disease ..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	4	3	1	1	6
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	..	..	3
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	7	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	1
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach & Duodenum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Organic Heart Disease.. ..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	14	..	4	..	..	4
Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Pre-mature Birth	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Sepsis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Parturition ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Violent Deaths, exclu'ng Suicide	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	8	8	6
Suicide	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..
Other defined diseases	24	1	..	..	..	..	3	3	17	1	16	13	13	27
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	122	11		1	2	5	12	29	62		12	33	28	55

TABLE IV.
INFANT MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1925.
Nett Deaths from stated Causes at various ages under one Year of Age

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year.
All Causes { Certified ..										
Congenital Defects ..	4	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Pneumonia ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Marasmus ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Premature Birth ..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
Total ..	6	3	1		10	1				11

Nett Births in the year — legitimate, 123; illegitimate, 4; total, 127.

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants, 10; illegitimate infants 1—11.

